

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE B-5

NEW YORK TIMES
23 APRIL 1980

Notes on People

Helms Can't Be Spooked

The author had admittedly been pretty hard on his subject, Richard Helms, the former Director of Central Intelligence. But when Thomas Powers was given an award Monday night for his book, "The Man Who Kept Secrets," Mr. Helms not only attended but also graciously applauded.

The prize, for "intelligent writing on intelligence," was awarded by the National Intelligence Study Center, a group formed a year ago by some former American intelligence officers. Other prizes went to Ralph E. Weber for his scholarly study, "U.S. Diplomatic Codes and Ciphers, 1775 to 1938"; to Dino Brugoni and Robert G. Poirier for their retrospective aerial reconnaissance analysis of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camps; to Edwin Warner of Time magazine for an article about the C.I.A., and, in what seems a demonstration of the award group's own thoroughness, to Mark L. Attanasio for an undergraduate essay at Brown University on American intelligence failures in Chile.

Judith Cummings.
Laurie Johnston.

STAT

ARTICLE APPEARED
PAGE 5THE GEORGETOWN VOICE
(GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)
11 March 1980CIA and Georgetown
The Hilltop Connection

By Philipp Borinski

Georgetown University's special position within the political establishment of this country is not any hot news. Nixon kept referring to Kissinger and his political circle as the "Georgetown-Set", and in these days it has almost become a commonplace to speak of the SFS-faculty and the GU-run "Center for Strategic and International Studies" (CSIS), sprinkled as they are with former high government-officials, as a (republican) "government in exile". What strikes, however, is the "special relationship" GU seems to enjoy with a particular part of the political establishment—the CIA, or, more accurately, the "pre-Carter-CIA".

"Unholy alliance" or "Entente cordiale"? These terms appear to characterize the respective viewpoints of the two camps in which the GU-community is split over the issue and who all too often fail to discuss it seriously. This article is meant to shift the debate somewhat from emotional or self-righteous mutual accusations, based on moral and political principles, to a more objective approach toward the matter, based on the available, for a Voice-reporter naturally limited information.

To the student-observer, the mentioned "special relationship" presents itself mainly in the form of personal bonds, on the academic level, between the CIA and CIA-related private organizations on the one side and GU on the other. Beyond that, however, these "CIA-academics" do engage in open political activities, chiefly in the context of the current efforts to beef up a supposedly impotent CIA and of the Bush-campaign. Finally, the CIA, qua CIA, operated and presumably still operates on campus—both overtly and covertly. It is these three points—academic relations, political activities and CIA-operations on campus—that are worth illuminating in GU's "CIA-connection".

The list of former high CIA-officers now associated to GU/CSIS is indeed impressive. It even includes two retired Directors of Central Intelligence, James Schlesinger now senior adviser and chairman of study-group with the CSIS, and William Colby, a "friend of the School of Foreign Service". In the "Second rank" one finds names of CIA-career-officers who held crucial positions during their time of activity: Cord Meyer, formerly station chief in London, now senior research associate at the SFS; Jack Maury, formerly station chief in Athens till shortly after the ouster of the colonels in April 1967, then legislative counselor to the CIA, now member of the MSFS-faculty; Ray Cline, former deputy director for intelligence, now executive director of the CSIS; George Carver, formerly station chief in Saigon and West Germany, now senior fellow at the CSIS. And Allan Goodman, professor of international politics at the SFS, is also an active CIA-officer, serving on Turner's presidential briefing staff.

To be sure, there remained a gray-zone between the politically oriented research-interests of retired CIA-officers and the limits GU could possibly go to in offering these individuals facilities for teaching and publishing, without compromising its reputation for academic freedom and practiced Catholic ideals. This gray-zone was filled out by the National Intelligence Study Center, founded and organized by Ray Cline, and the Consortium for the Study of Intelligence, with Cline as a prominent member and Roy Godson, professor of government at GU, as chief-coordinator. Comprised of former CIA-people, other retired government-officials and scholars of some of the country's top-universities, these organizations, according to Cline, "serve the purpose of encouraging serious study and writing on the role of intelligence."

Carver did not preclude the possibility that some colleagues of his "may privately engage in classified research". But who else except some "good old friends" being still on the government-payroll can turn up the necessary sources?

In the eyes of Father McSorley, well-known on Campus for his pacifist opinions, all these facts are simply a "disgrace". According to McSorley it is "harmful for GU to have persons on Campus who represent an organization guilty of severe violations of law, morality and human dignity". Only if they disassociate themselves from the values embodied by the CIA, he said, may they teach here. One may well assume that Father McSorley does not stand aloof with this view on our Campus.

In defending their presence at GU the persons in question themselves usually cite its high academic calibre and advantageous location as reasons for their decision to join it. "Most retired CIA-people want to stay in D.C., because they cannot do without their daily fix of interesting information and political action", Cline says. "When I started to look about for a place with the right atmosphere, administrative support and good research facilities, I discovered that Georgetown, in its kind of curriculum, faculty and students, came closer to my ideas than any other institution." In so far Cline sees "a natural affinity, especially between the SFS and the intelligence community".